

In so far as it marks the selection of a man of recognized national capacity as an investigator for the great work of inquiry which the Department of Justice must undertake, it is a step that is hailed by supporters of the Chamberlain resolution as a palpable effort on the part of the Administration to throw out a smoke screen to protect the War Department and its branches against the critical scrutiny of its internal workings by the Senate committee.

Leaders of both parties insisted today that the Administration's move in fixing on Mr. Hughes as the investigator-general meant nothing so far as the enlightenment of Congress and the public was concerned as to the deficiencies in aircraft production. All that Mr. Hughes could do, they contended, was to inquire into the misuse of funds and possible incidental grafting, or other criminal actions. According to the supporters of the resolution it can be and is no legal concern of the Department of Justice, providing the investigation is based on whether the aircraft production board, the War Department or any of its agencies has wasted any part or all of the \$40,000,000 appropriated to create an air fleet.

The entire sum, Senator Chamberlain's followers say, may have been wasted. It is the waste, through stupid, careless, inefficiency, ignorance or misconception of design without a single act having been committed which may become a matter for the attention of the Department of Justice.

#### Demand All the Facts.

This is the argument which will be advanced by the supporters of the Chamberlain resolution in the hope of insuring that both the investigation as to possible criminality and the investigation in regard to deficiencies of a noncriminal character may go forward at the same time.

There is a vast amount of speculation as to how the Senate will accept this latest evidence of what is termed executive dictation. It is a question, however, that the Democrats who in past times have combated the tendency of the Administration toward the "denaturalization" of Congress, should stand by Senator Chamberlain in his latest fight. In the ranks of the recalcitrants are included Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock (Neb.), Reed (Mo.), Thomas, McKellar, Smith (Ga.), Underwood (Ala.), Harding (Ga.), Gore (Okla.) and King (Utah). With these Senators standing by the Military Committee, and there is no reason to believe that any of them will desert the colors, the resolution is as good as passed if the Republicans present anything like a solid front.

The Republicans, however, are not certain of Senators Baird (N. J.) and Borah (Idaho). Also they are counting on the certain defection of Senators Warren (Wyo.), Thomas, McKellar, Smith (Ga.), Underwood (Ala.), Harding (Ga.), Gore (Okla.) and King (Utah). With these Senators standing by the Military Committee, and there is no reason to believe that any of them will desert the colors, the resolution is as good as passed if the Republicans present anything like a solid front.

#### Bureau Documents Arrive.

The documents promised by Gutzon Borgum were received today by Senator Chamberlain. The bulky package at once was opened in the private sanctum of Senator Chamberlain, who refused to make public any part of its contents until he could give it serious perusal.

Former Associate Justice Hughes and Attorney-General Gregory were in communication today with the investigation committee to start. Mr. Hughes will come to Washington as soon as his affairs will permit for conference with the Attorney-General. Mr. Gregory, who will put in all his time here in connection with the Department of Justice inquiry and will have full charge of it. Plans for the investigation are being developed until Mr. Hughes arrives.

## KING GEORGE MEETS U. S. LABOR MISSION

### Declares War Is Uniting Two Great English Speaking Nations.

LONDON, May 16.—The American labor delegation was received by King George at Buckingham Palace today. The visit lasted an hour. The King said:

"It gives me great pleasure to receive you here today, and we trust that if the experiences of your stay in this country have been agreeable they may also prove interesting and helpful."

"You have had opportunities for judging the efforts we are putting forth at home in order adequately to meet all the demands from the various theatres of war. I hope these experiences will enable you to assure the people of the United States that we are doing and mean to continue to do our utmost in this direction."

"Your delegation includes lady representatives who I trust may be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which British women have come forward to replace men called from various national industries to fight in the ranks and how efficiently they are carrying out the work entrusted to them."

"It has always been my dream that the two great English speaking nations, with their individual national characteristics, should work together in close and harmonious relations toward those ideals of progress and civilization common to both peoples."

"Fate has decided that the war should fulfill this dream. The two nations have made common cause in the defence of freedom and justice and the great days of peace may they continue to stand side by side to attain the same ideals and aspirations."

"We wish you a safe and happy return home. Science is daily increasing the power of rapid transportation between our islands and the continent of America, thus facilitating the interchange of these visits, and so strengthening the ties of mutual understanding, confidence and good fellowship which, please God, may ever henceforth unite us."

E. O. McCormick of San Francisco replied briefly in behalf of the Americans, thanking his Majesty and expressing the pleasure the Americans had in the delegation and how they appreciated it.

Each member of the delegation was presented to King George and Queen Mary, as well as to Prince and Princess of Wales, and nearly an hour was spent in informal conversation.

British labor will trust President Wilson to secure the peace and will say that American labor in backing him up declared Arthur Henderson, leader of the labor party, at a meeting of the Manchester-Salford Trades Council last night. Three members of the American labor delegation accompanied Mr. Henderson to the meeting.

#### HUGE GERMAN GUNS GIVE OUT.

Weapons Used to Bombard Paris Are Being Repaired.

GENEVA, May 16.—Two of the German long distance guns which have been bombarding Paris have been sent to the Krupp plant for repairs, the Constance Zeitung states.

Such huge guns, the newspaper adds, cannot be fired indefinitely without timely repairs.

## The Nation's Honor Roll

Killed in action	Reported May 16.	Total to date.
DIED OF DISEASE	4	1,049
DIED OF ACCIDENT	1	238
DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES	1	64
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED	10	2,064
MISSING IN ACTION AND PRISONERS	14	268
Days' total.	31	3,680

(Corrected according to latest War Department figures.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The casualty list to-day contained ninety-one names, as follows:

#### KILLED IN ACTION.

GRIFPIN, A. corporal, Springfield, O.  
WILLIAMS, JOHN A. corporal, Bryant, Ark.  
LONG, HARRY H. corporal, Manchester, N. H.

BOYCE, CLINTON M. private, Harvey, Wash.  
BRENDEN, THORVALD, private, Kirkwood, Mo.

CHANDLER, EDGAR R. private, Fargo, N. D.  
LEE, GEORGE W. private, Buhl, Idaho.

MILES, JAMES, private, Essex, Conn.  
DIED OF WOUNDS.

DEKOSTER, CARL O. lieutenant, Franklin, N. Y.  
MUNN, CHARLES, corporal, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.

BOLLING, CLAYDE W. private, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
THIBODEAU, WILLIAM H. private, South Pasadena, Cal.

DIED OF DISEASE.

GOFF, FRANK, sergeant, Chicago.  
LITTON, CLIFFORD E. wagoner, Geneva, N. Y.

CAMPBELL, ERNEST, private, Hingham, Mass.  
SINGLTON, CLELLIE M. private, Eubank, Ky.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

LEIGHTON, JOHN J. private, Philadelphia.  
DIED OF OTHER CAUSES.

WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.  
WOUNDED SEVERELY.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

NATHAN, WINFREY G. lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.  
FELTY, HARRY, lieutenant, Granite City, Mo.

CONNELLY, LEO, private, 1237 South Hancock street, New York.  
WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G. private, 1 Blacker street, Morrisville, N. Y.

MCCARTHY, LESLIE, corporal, St. Louis.  
HAYES, REXTER, private, Anderson, S. C.

MATTHEWS, EARL, private, Tulsa, Okla.  
RAYMOND, SALVADOR, private, California, Calif.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

MORROW, EARL V. captain, Portland, Ore.  
MCCORROR, LESTER S. lieutenant, Findlay, Kan.

## BROOKLYN BOY DIES IN BAYONET CHARGE

Frank S. Armstrong, Serving With British, Left on Field at St. Quentin.

### BROTHERS IN U. S. SERVICE.

Lieut. Robert B. McDowell of Jersey City Reported Among the Missing.

In 1914 when the world war began a Brooklyn boy, Frank S. Armstrong, of 655 Bergen street, was visiting an aunt in Ireland. He had scarcely turned 16, but the urge of battle was strong in him and so he enlisted in the British army without the sanction of his parents. When his mother afterward threatened to have him withdrawn from the army because of his age he begged to be allowed to fight and finally gained her consent.

It was learned yesterday that Armstrong was killed in action March 21 while helping to stem the tide at St. Quentin. He was at home last Christmas on a furlough as a result of a bayonet wound in the hand and another in the ankle. His parting words to his relatives were, "Don't worry, people; there isn't a German bullet that will ever get me."

"And I think his boast came true," said his mother yesterday. "It is believed that he died from a bayonet wound after that part of the army of his death said he was killed and that he was one of 300 Britishers who made a charge against 2,000 Germans. Only one of those left on the field. He fell in the thick of the battle. His grave is unmarked, for he was buried immediately after that part of the country fell into the enemy's hands."

Has Two Brothers in Service.

Young Armstrong was born in Brooklyn, attended public school 35 and has two brothers in the service of the United States. In his honor a star has been placed on the honor roll of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Louis McDowell, son of Mrs. L. McDowell, a widow of 442 East 177th street, was included among the slightly wounded in Gen. Pershing's casualty list of yesterday. Although Mr. McDowell is having a hard struggle himself, she said she was proud of her two sons who went to help whip Germany. Vincent, another son, is in the army and is reported to be in the thick of the battle.

Lieut. McDowell Missing.

Only a few days after his marriage with Miss Hazel Mayers, which took place in Jersey City on December 23, Lieut. Robert Baker McDowell of the 102d Infantry was ordered to France. He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport. He went to the Mexican border with the American troops two years ago, and enlisted in the Naval Reserve as soon as this country entered the war. Last summer he was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1917.

He enlisted last May in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the ground school at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was transferred to the army and was stationed at Fort Slocum and later at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. station in Newport.

## AMERICANS TELL OF AIR VICTORIES

Capt. David Peterson Downed Two German Airplanes in Succession.

### OBSERVER WAS GAME.

Tried to Fight Capt. Kenneth Marr as Enemy Machine Was Falling.

By the Associated Press.

With the American Army in France, May 16.—Capt. David Peterson of Honolulu, Pa., and Capt. Kenneth Marr, California, the heroes in the aerial battle on Wednesday, in which Capt. Peterson brought down two German monoplane and Capt. Marr destroyed an enemy biplane in the Toul sector, related their stories of the battle today.

"I was flying near Thiaucourt at an altitude of 5,000 meters (more than three miles)," said Capt. Peterson, "when I saw two German aircraft scouts going away at right angles in the distance. One was ahead of the other. I ascended 200 meters higher, circled and stopped my engine and waited for them. I finally got close to the last plane. The distance of 100 yards I opened fire with incendiary bullets and the German machine almost immediately burst into flames and fell."

"I continued straight on my course and within two minutes had the other enemy machine before me. He started a quick dive, but I am certain that some of the bullets went home. One of the wings of his machine crumpled up at the same moment. An I circled about 100 yards and saw him on the ground and the other, smoking in its downward plunge, crash to the earth. That is all there is to it. It was a cinch."

Over American Lines.

Capt. Marr was flying at an altitude of 2,000 meters (approximately one and one-half miles) when he saw an enemy machine over the American lines. He circled out from our line amid a cloud of puffballs from our "Archies," he said. "I circled out wider and finally passed the German and turned again down the line, between the enemy and the sun. Both of us had the sun at our backs."

"As I opened up my motor and approached nearer," he said, "I saw that I had a two-seater to deal with. I thought that the German might see me or hear my motor, so I went a hundred meters lower and more prosaically the tail of his machine. I pointed the nose of my airplane upward and went on a level with the enemy and opened fire at him at point blank range. The German machine was there until incendiary bullets, alternating with ordinary missiles, began pattering through his machine."

"After twenty shots his machine toppled. I must have got a lucky shot home on the pilot, for the machine went down, wavered through the air like a leaf falling from a tree. I saw the observer standing up in the machine trying to get his machine gun to bear on me, first from one side and then from the other."

Game to the Last.

"I certainly felt sorry for the helpless beggar. There he was, dashing to certain death, but to the last game trying to give me trouble. Maybe they will get some more. Peterson and Capt. Marr were standing on their flying field at daybreak this morning as they spoke. It was a perfect day for flying, and they were about to leave for a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Capt. Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway it's a fine day for it. So long."

The motors started, and the two airplanes, together with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

BRITISH DOWN 37 AIRPLANES.

Day's Work Includes Destruction of Twenty-five Machines.

LONDON, May 16.—Thirty-seven German airplanes, twenty-five of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen on Wednesday.

The official statement on aerial operations took the form of a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Capt. Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway it's a fine day for it. So long."

The motors started, and the two airplanes, together with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

BRITISH DOWN 37 AIRPLANES.

Day's Work Includes Destruction of Twenty-five Machines.

LONDON, May 16.—Thirty-seven German airplanes, twenty-five of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen on Wednesday.

The official statement on aerial operations took the form of a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Capt. Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway it's a fine day for it. So long."

The motors started, and the two airplanes, together with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

BRITISH DOWN 37 AIRPLANES.

Day's Work Includes Destruction of Twenty-five Machines.

LONDON, May 16.—Thirty-seven German airplanes, twenty-five of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen on Wednesday.

The official statement on aerial operations took the form of a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Capt. Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway it's a fine day for it. So long."

The motors started, and the two airplanes, together with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

BRITISH DOWN 37 AIRPLANES.

Day's Work Includes Destruction of Twenty-five Machines.

LONDON, May 16.—Thirty-seven German airplanes, twenty-five of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen on Wednesday.

The official statement on aerial operations took the form of a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Capt. Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway it's a fine day for it. So long."

The motors started, and the two airplanes, together with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

## BRITISH SECRETS GIVEN TO WILSON

Continued from First Page.

which did not desire peace, but which desired to divide its opponents.

Clemenceau's Attack Effective.

"The falsehood exposed by Premier Clemenceau was that the whole war was a deception, that the French might obtain Alsace-Lorraine and Italy might have nothing. When we are dealing with people so cynical as the Central Powers some kind of counter attack is almost obligatory. Therefore the counter attack delivered by M. Clemenceau appears to have been thoroughly effective in the sense that it exposed in the clearest manner the motives animating the Central European diplomacy."

"No effort at conversations made by the Central Powers has ever been made in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, but in order to divide the Allies. There is no evidence now, or at any time, that the Central Powers contemplated the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace—a peace which would secure the freedom of the world, the freedom of those who are in danger of German domination."

"This question has been examined and discussed with fuller knowledge of the facts than the French Chamber has by a committee of the French Chamber. The British have not the machinery for the sort of investigation conducted by the French. The French had the machinery and used it freely, and the conclusion reached was that Emperor Charles's letter did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace."